

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 121.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

RECEIVED PER "KAISER-I-HIND".

THE CHOICEST BRANDS

OF

MALTESE CIGARETTES.

COMPRISES—

"LA CONTESSA" CIGARETTES.

"IL FLOR DEL MONDO" CIGARETTES.

"DUCHESS" CIGARETTES.

"KAISER-I-HIND" CIGARETTES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000 PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [16]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

AGENTS,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [3]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,

Secretary:

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIETE ANONYME D'ASSURANCE

MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [4]

YANG TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORDE, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKROSS, Esq. | W. M. METERINK, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

J. G. O. E. D. S.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT,

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, the 15th day of June, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,

By Order of the MORTGAGOR.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section B of MARINE LOT No. 16, together with the Newly Built HOUSE erected thereon known as No. 32, Bonham Strand, facing Hillier Street and Mercer Street.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [410]

POSTPONED.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY

IN BONHAM STRAND.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 16th day of June, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as the REMAINING PORTION of Section B of MARINE LOT No. 6, with the SIX HOUSES erected thereon Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 16, Bonham Strand.

The above Houses will be sold separately.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BREKETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1882. [408]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES will Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 20th day of June, 1882, at THREE P.M., at the Premises,

By Order of the MORTGAGOR.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND abutting on the Praya and Measuring on the North and South sides 30 feet, and on the East and West sides 100 feet, and Registered in the LAND OFFICE as MARINE LOT No. 223, together with the 4 SHOPS erected thereon and known as Nos. 101 and 106, Wing Lok Street, Nos. 114 and 115, Praya Central.

The Premises are held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 999 years, and will be sold subject to the existing tenancies and lettings thereof, together with the 4 SHOPS Nos. 101 and 106, Wing Lok Street, Nos. 114 and 115, Praya Central.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

or to

BREKETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1882. [415]

Intimations.

LOST.

A SMALL BROWN AND WHITE JAPANESE DOG FROM THE HORSE REPOSITORY.

ANY Person finding the same will oblige by RETURNING it to 6, Mosque Terrace, where a Handsome Reward will be paid if necessary.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1882. [414]

NOTICE.

COLONEL IKE AUSTIN'S NEW AMERICAN RIFLE RANGE, NOW OPEN AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

In consequence of the great success of the last competition, and in accordance with the wishes of a large number of the marksmen of Hongkong, Colonel Austin has decided on offering for competition:

A Splendid Silver Cup value \$50, a Silver Watch valued at \$25, and a Silver Pencil Case valued at \$7 in three prizes: First, Second and Third. Open to all Amateur Marksmen. The subscription list is now open and will close on the 30th inst. Post entries up to time of firing—entrance \$3 each. Competitors can make their own arrangements as to Umpires, Judges, and scorers. Conditions of firing will be the same as ruled at the last competition.

WIMBLEDON TARGETS AND RULES WILL GOVERN THE SHOOTING.

ANY POSITION ALLOWED.

Entrance Fee \$3.00. Shots and Targets included.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING RIFLES!!!

POPULAR PRICES.

FOUR SHOTS FOR 25 CENTS.

Gallery open daily from 4 to 12 P.M.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1882. [445]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. FRAZER-SMITH, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, has THIS DAY Removed to No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

All kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed on the most reasonable terms. Special Agents in London and Sydney.

Balance Sheets drawn out; Books balanced and audited, and every description of Accountant's Work undertaken. Charges strictly moderate, and perfect accuracy guaranteed.

Office Hours: NINE till FOUR.

Hongkong, and January, 1882. [462]

Intimations.

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

H A V E J U S T L A N D E D.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAOUADDY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS, COMPRISING—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes, Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus; Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian

Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & CO.,

48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [19]

R O S E & C O.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

W HOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,
AND

Manufacturers of the following
A E R A T E D W A T E R S,
viz:

SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA, AND
POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE, AND
PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE, CHLORIS, REFINED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.

CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertising, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1882.

"ROMEO AND JULIET" AT THE
CITY HALL.

THE Bandmann-Beaudet Combination appeared at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night, in Shakespeare's immortal tragedy Romeo and Juliet, with Herr Bandmann and Mlle Beaudet in the characters of the lovers of fair Verona. The audience was a fairly large, and although at times inclined to be mirthful, may be described as a highly appreciative one. And it was as well that good nature reigned supreme throughout the house, for a very extensive exercise of that virtue was necessary, in the face of the most extraordinary representation of Shakespeare's splendid work, it has ever been our lot to witness.

Herr Bandmann appeared as the "gentle Romeo," and made that interesting youth in almost all respects a *fac simile* of the same artiste's Hamlet, not even excepting the celebrated black gloves, and "suits of woe" which were displayed conspicuously in the last act. As we have already stated in previous critiques, Herr Bandmann is an actor of great power and intelligence, —of a certain class—however, in the interests of truth we are compelled to express our opinion that he is absolutely the very worst Romeo, for an actor of renown, that ever essayed the part, and we are really surprised, considering that Herr Bandmann cannot help knowing how unfit he is physically for such a juvenile lover, he can expose himself to ridicule and laughter by burlesquing one of Shakespeare's finest creations. It will be noted we are not at all mealy-mouthed in appraising the dramatic merits of Herr Bandmann. As a matter of fact, this self-assured "star tragedian" has such an exaggerated idea of his own abilities, and *status* as a Shakespearean actor, that we consider it advisable for his own sake, as well as in the interests of honest criticism, to undeceive him to the fullest possible extent. Churchill, one of the best friends the dramatic profession ever possessed, and at the same time the keenest and best critic of his day, once said in scorn of critics who were in the habit of "puffing" indifferent actors:

"Now down, ye slaves! before these kids fall;

Let them sleep to them before these stings fall."

Unfortunately there are many of the class satisfied in these lines still degrading independent journalism, as Herr Bandmann's experiences amply testify, and of whose "criticisms" Bishop Hall wrote:

"Shame that the Misses should be bought and sold,
For every peasant's brat, on each scaffold."

Herr Bandmann, it must be admitted on all sides, is physically unsuited for the youthful scion of the hated Montagues. It is possible that in the dim and far distant past he may have looked less like a fat Cupid, and possessed the graceful symmetry of mould naturally identified with our ideal of the Italian poet-lover. At present the great Polish-Hebraic-Anglo-German tragedian is far more physically fitted for such a substantial impersonation as that of Falstaff, than of the young and romantic Veronese. Candily speaking it is a pity such an experienced Thespian should prefer to represent Shakespearian characters—for

which he is as little qualified as the main body of the company supporting him—rather than a good ranting, roaring melodrama, which his special requirements would enable him to play admirably. This would be infinitely better than making burlesques of Hamlet and Romeo; however, we are quite willing to admit that there is no accounting for tastes, and, presuming that the stamping on the floor, and other noises made by the colored portion of the audience may be taken as signs of public approbation, it is evident that the critical tastes of at least one section of our playgoers do not coincide with our own. Shakespeare's plays have never previously been performed here, and consequently may be more likely to prove a draw, so far as certain classes of the community are concerned, than other less known works, and as Herr Bandmann's campaign is for the purpose of making money, he may be justified in sacrificing high art at the shrine of self interest. The Romeo of last night is a mere follower of the traditional old school of acting, a style which the intelligent critics of modern days ridicule and laugh at. Those who have witnessed with feelings of pleasure the decadence of this system of so-called dramatic art, which sacrificed sense to sound, intelligent rendering of the text to deep-toned mounding, and real art to stereotyped artificiality, can find little to appreciate in the "stagey" creations of Herr Bandmann. His Romeo is a shallow trickster, and a blatant rante. The inherent beauties of some of the finest passages were utterly spoiled by the tragedian's *pensant* for bellowing. It would be a thankless task following such a Romeo through the various stages of the play, so we will not attempt it. Herr Bandmann displayed plenty "tragic power," but his conception of the character was altogether at fault, whilst the lack of refinement, delicacy, and even intelligence in his execution was sadly conspicuous.

Had Mlle Beaudet been better supported, she would have made a far more satisfactory Juliet. The omission of Lady Capulet from the cast, the inexperience of Capulet and Friar Lawrence, the important character of the Nurse in the hands of a comparative novice, and a ranting Romeo were enough to have spoiled a fair better actress than this young lady has any pretensions to be. Still Mlle Beaudet—apart from her Bandmann-isms—is a clever *artiste*, and her Juliet possessed sufficient merits to constitute it the greatest attraction of the piece. We need scarcely say that no fair comparison could be drawn between the Juliet of Mlle Beaudet, and that of Helen Neilson, Kate Terri, or Lilian Adelaine Neilson. Mlle Beaudet lacks neither grace, power, or intelligence, but doubtless as a fault of the school where her experiences have been acquired, her elocution is faulty, her style melodramatic, and she has evidently had no opportunities of acquiring that polish and refinement which mark the accomplished high class actress. In modern days we have had no such Juliet as Lilian Neilson. Since 1865, when she first appeared in the character at the Royal, up to the time of her death, she was without a rival. Miss Neilson as the fair Capulet was the ideal heroine of the sweetest, and saddest idyl of romance and passion that the world has ever known. By no other actress—at least of modern days—has the full fatfulness and terror, the deep burning splendour of passion, the exquisite simplicity and the caressing grace of Juliet been revealed." As a friend of ours once wrote: "To fashion her love scenes, it seemed as if the scents of the Italian rose-beds and the song of the countless nightingales had been crushed out, while the conjured visions in the potion scene displayed an electricity which is only known in the storms of southern climes." Those who have seen what has been termed the infantile grace of coquetry with which Miss Neilson was wont in the balcony scene to give utterance to the lines,

"Stay but a little, I will come again."

will never forget the effect it had on the audience; and her winning grace in—

"With these be gone; it is not yet near day."

beggars description. What was written of Miss O'Neill in 1814 might well have been applied to Miss Neilson:

"So much of deep reality
Lies in the poet's glowing scene,
And is identified by Time,
And by the hand that has been
Bleeding, and the tear of feeling seen!"

For *Juliet* of the moderate age!
Put out the light, Fairies, put out the light!
Put out the light, the shrewd Shakespearean page,
And come with him—away, away!
For his *Juliet* is young again."

That keeps the Poet's fair gleam."

Juliet, observes Professor Morley, is an innocent Italian child, enjoying with an exquisitely simple honesty the first passion of love. Artless, guileless, pouring out all the beauty of a pure girl-hood in the newly awakened poetry of an unadjudging, unsuspecting love, hers is the very last character to be represented by the stage artistes and grimes of a French *ingénue*. However, Mlle Beaudet, for so young and inexperienced a *comédie*, proved effective in many passages, and in better hands and under different auspices, might have given her a name.

Mr. D'Orsay Ogden has not previously appeared to such advantage as in *Mercutio*. An artistic ideal of the airy, graceful, quick-witted, and quarrelsome Italian gallant was cleverly worked out by the actor, and although the celebrated Queen Mab speech fell rather flat, in all other respects Mr. Ogden's impersonation was worthy of praise. Miss Ferguson worked hard as the Nurse, but was of course overweighted in character, entirely unsuited to her abilities. The other members of the company require no special reference.

The scenery and stage effects were a great improvement on all previous efforts, the tomb of the Capulets being capitally arranged. During the second act, in the scene between Romeo, Mercutio, and Benvolio, what might have been a serious accident occurred. One of the small scenes suddenly came down with a crash, the actors on the stage having a narrow escape. The dauntless Bandmann grew as pale as his shirt-collar, and for a few seconds was unable to proceed with the play. This was scarcely to be marvelled at, for if the scene had struck the tragedian it would have most certainly have either killed or severely injured him.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A PARADE and Inspection of the Government and Volunteer Fire Brigades will take place at the Central Fire Brigade Station at 4.30 to-day.

We are informed by the Agent of the O. & O. S. S. Co., that the steamer *Arabie*, with San Francisco mails, &c., has arrived at Yokohama, and sails for this port to-morrow, the 15th inst. The Company's steamer *Oceanic* left San Francisco for this port on the 6th instant.

As will be noted from an advertisement in another column, theatrical performances will be given by the Officers of the Buffs in the Garrison Theatre, on the evenings of Saturday and Monday next, and not on Friday as previously announced. The performance on Saturday will be chiefly for the soldiers of the Garrison.

POLICE SERGEANT QUINCEY charged the master of the Shan Hop milk shop, Mosque Street, with supplying adulterated milk to Government House. Suspicion, it appears, had been entertained for some time as to the purity of the milk supplied by the defendant's shop. On the 6th instant, Sergeant Quinsey brought from one of the defendant's men, at Government House, half a bottle of the milk he brought. This he coked, sealed, and sent to the Government Analyst, Mr. McCallum, to be analysed. The result of the analysis showed that twelve per cent of water—let us hope from the purring brood and not from some filthy pool—had been added, leaving only 88 per cent. of "milk, pure from the cow" to go towards building up the inner man!—The defence, if not very cogent, was somewhat ingenious, namely, that a thin bamboo was passed through the fowls' legs, a liberty the Metropolitan Police would scarcely think of taking with their prisoners.—As the cook said he was not aware he was violating any law human or divine by his rather artistic mode of fowl conveyance, Mr. Wodehouse discharged him with a caution.

We were surprised to hear quite casually last night that Herr Bandmann, alias "Tramp-horse," has been distinguishing himself in another of those cowardly and contemptible acts of violence, with which his name has for so long been notoriously associated in all parts of the world. The report which reached our ears was to the effect that the eminent (?) tragedian, because we had refused to believe that he could play Hamlet as well as Henry Irving, had retaliated by using personal violence towards the Reporter of the *Telegraph*; in fact, had kicked that distinguished individual out of the City Hall on the evening of Saturday last. We of course laughed at the report, which took us a mere trifle, for food for gossip, as we knew from past experience that Mr. Bandmann's violence was invariably used on women and children, and that any indignity of the kind named offered to our Reporter—who is an old pupil of Nat Langham's and great on muscle—would inevitably be disposed of this morning by Mr. Wodehouse. It will be remembered that on the 6th instant, Mr. Clarihew, as soon as the milkman brought the milk to the hospital, seized a portion of it, and sent it to the Government Analyst to be analysed. Mr. McCallum's analysis resulted in discovering 16 per cent. of water, of an unknown quality, in the milk; and that gentleman said, he had previously found as much as 51 per cent. of water in milk supplied by the same man.

The case in which Mr. Clarihew, wardenmaster of the Government Civil Hospital, charged the Chinaman who supplies milk to the hospital with having adulterated the article, was finally disposed of this morning by Mr. Wodehouse. It will be remembered that on the 6th instant, Mr. Clarihew, as soon as the milkman brought the milk to the hospital, seized a portion of it, and sent it to the Government Analyst to be analysed. Mr. McCallum's analysis resulted in discovering 16 per cent. of water, of an unknown quality, in the milk; and that gentleman said, he had previously found as much as 51 per cent. of water in milk supplied by the same man. The defendant stated this morning that there were hospital people looking on when the cow was milked, and so he could not have adulterated it.—Mr. Wodehouse imposed a fine of five pounds, in default seven days' imprisonment. We think there are few, if any, householders who, if they took the trouble to have a sample of the milk supplied them, analysed, would not have good grounds for prosecuting their milkman. But then the bother is so great.

ADVERTISING, observes a contemporary, is the only royal road to fortune in the present day, and it will give the pastime of backsliding a very long start and a beating. The only thing required to secure success is inventive genius. The man who can originate something new, something that no one has tried before is the man who, in the long run, will be successful. An enterprising hairdresser has just accomplished that feat known to Americans as "striking ite." He conceived the notion that the best medium for advertising was the article which has the "largest circulation in the world," and he came to the conclusion that there is nothing on earth which has a larger circulation than her Majesty's coins, especially the humble copper. The British penny is "read" by all classes, and goes into the mansions of the rich and the cottage of the poor. It is found in the pocket of the lord, and has a resting place in the rags of the street *garçon*. It is to be met with on "Change, and passes freely at the restaurant bar. It changes hands on tram-car and omnibus, and forms no unimportant item in the collection plate at church or chapel. Therefore by all means the penny is your best advertising medium. The artist in question has accumulated a vast number of these useful coins, and stuck upon one side of them a label—unto that usually seen on the top of a pill-box—setting forth the virtues of his wares. These he distributes broadcast.

SAYS THE *Sportsman*:—Mrs. Harriett Barlow is a good-worth woman, but she apparently has strange notions of the proper way of bringing up her child. Her motto seems to have been "spare the poker and spoil the child," an uncomfortable rendering of the old scriptural proverb. It is not a matter for surprise that Mrs. Barlow's notions upon the subject of the training of youth clashed with those of the police, and she found herself on Friday a defendant at the Lambeth Police-court, charged with assaulting her grand-children, Edith and Thomas. The evidence given is calculated to make any right-thinking person's blood boil with indignation. A medical gentleman who was called said he examined the children. On the boy's head was a swelling, the result of violence; there were a number of bruises on the back and several on the arms. On the right hand were marks likely to have been caused by a bite. The girl had a scar on the temple as from a cut, marks on the left hand as from a bite, as well as bruises on the arms, back, and legs. A police sergeant added that when the prisoner was charged, she said "I know I did it. I have hit them hard!" The boy afterwards showed witness a poker, which he said his grandmother had struck him with. The case of the girl was much worse. She said that her grandmother had knocked her about with a "booty," forced her head into a basin with such force as to break the vessel and cut her hand, pulled her ear partly out of its place, and bit her. This grandmotherly soul now awaits the visit of this tragic thunderbolt.

One day last month it was so hot in Leipzig that, at the university, the students attending the lecture of a certain professor, took off their coats and sat in their shirt sleeves. The professor did not appear to notice it. But at the end of the lecture he remarked: "It is indeed a 'hot day,' gentlemen, and I would also have gladly taken off my coat, but my respect for you would not permit me to do it!" This remark of the professor, who was highly popular, was received with shouts of laughter and a general "wooding up."

We have received a letter from Mr. John S. Brewer, thanking the ladies and gentlemen who assisted at the recent amateur concert for their kind services, and assistance in other respects, and announcing that the sum of \$256—after paying all expenses—has been handed over to Mrs. Marr. We are glad to hear that such a satisfactory result was obtained. As Mr. Brewer's letter—which arrived too late for insertion in our yesterday's issue—has already appeared in our contemporaries' columns, its reproduction is unnecessary.

A CHINESE Constable had a costly up this morning at the Police Court on a charge of cruelty to animals. The Lukong's humane instincts, it appears, were aroused by observing the coolie yesterday carrying two fowls in a manner somewhat similar to that adopted by the London Metropolitan Police when dealing with a refractory prisoner who will not be quietly "run in," namely, heads downwards and legs tied together. A material point of difference, however, was that a thin bamboo was passed through the fowls' legs, a liberty the Metropolitan Police would scarcely think of taking with their prisoners.—As the coolie said he was not aware he was violating any law human or divine by his rather artistic mode of fowl conveyance, Mr. Wodehouse discharged him with a caution.

We were surprised to hear quite casually last night that Herr Bandmann, alias "Tramp-horse," has been distinguishing himself in another of those cowardly and contemptible acts of violence, with which his name has for so long been notoriously associated in all parts of the world. The report which reached our ears was to the effect that certain men were intent on bating fear in the community, and manifest their presence by demoniac yells, by firing the Mixed Court and other places, and indulging in the excitement of a general massacre. If anticipation were to be realized, the fire bell was to ring, and then each volunteer was to rush to arms. In this state of feeling the excitable and feminine portion of Shanghai retired to their respective sleeping apartments. Divested of sensational colouring and exaggeration, the whole facts of the case bore no resemblance to the circulated reports or to the anticipations founded on these exciting rumours.

The *emeute* had its origin in the dispute between the masons and carpenters and the contractors, which we dealt with in our leading columns on Thursday. In addition to the reasons of complaint we then mentioned, the strikers had another grievance—and that related to the squeezes that had been practised by some of the contractors, and the character of the food served out to the workmen. The workmen complained that they were squeezed to the extent of eight per cent on cash exchange, and were "cut" in other respects. They specially complained of one contractor, who had made himself obnoxious on that account. Furthermore, the "strikers" demanded three dry rice meals instead of two dry and one wet *porridge*. On these grounds the men "struck," and were determined to suspend operations till their grievances were adjusted.

The men on strike hearing that a certain contractor had engaged a number of masons to do work on some buildings in the Canton Road, in place of those that had left, went to the new comers and attempted to induce them to suspend operations. Mild measures having failed to effect this, the strikers held a consultation in their headquarters, which are in the city, and we believe a resolution is to the effect that the car was a red-backed one, and that after the murder it was driven rapidly toward Chapel-Island, a suburb of Dublin. From the nature of the wounds, death must in each case have been almost instantaneous. The Attorney-General for Ireland started for Dublin on the mail train last night, and the same train conveyed a select contingent of London detectives.

DUBLIN, May 8th.

Three men of the "corner boy" class were arrested on suspicion at the village of Chapel-Island to-day, unable to give an account of themselves.

They stated that last night they slept in fields, one adding afterwards that he slept in a lodging house in Church lane. The latest information is that the park ranger saw a car with red panels, in which four rough-looking men were seated, pass out of the Chapel-Island road. He adds that he has a good idea of the appearance of the driver of the horse as well as of the men.

A late dispatch says:—Two of the men arrested at Killiney are said to be Englishmen from London. It is reported that when arrested they had in their possession steamer tickets for America, purchased at an office in London, showing that they had been bought or furnished to them in London within a few days. No official statement of the exact facts can be had from the authorities, who are maintaining the utmost reserve concerning these arrests.

DUBLIN, May 7th.

There is no doubt that the attack was made with the intention of killing Lord Cavendish as well as Mr. Burke, and that the murder was undoubtedly committed by an organized band. The blow will fall with double force on Mr. Gladstone, because of the warm personal affection existing between him and Lord Frederick, the latter having been appointed chiefly for that reason. Mr. Gladstone was meant to direct the government of Ireland himself. It would be impossible for Mr. Gladstone to make any programme to resist the terrible shock till he could have time to measure the effect of the deed. Forster thought that much inspiration for the deed came from O'Donovan and other Irish-Americans, who had recently urged the people to kill his father.

CORK, May 8th.

A meeting of citizens, including all Nationalists and Land Leaguers, was held yesterday. The

Plotting such a deed—it is so dastardly, so un-called for. I believe, however, that it was done at the instigation of some political organization. It may possibly have been Fenian; it is like it. Forster and Burke had been repeatedly threatened, and had found it necessary to be guarded by police. Cavendish, however, could have no reason to fear assassination, and it was not so surprising that he went unguarded. I can see no reason why the Tories should be influenced in their action in regard to their proposed vote of censure by the murder of two individuals, simply because they chanced to be officials. So I do not think the tragedy will materially affect the relations existing between the two great parties in England."

The following cable dispatch was received on Sunday at noon by Patrick Ford, editor of the *Irish World*, from Henry George, editor of London, May 17th:—"The report of the murder of Lord Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke was heard in London last night by Davitt and Dillon before retiring, but was not believed. It being confirmed this morning, there was immediately a conference of the Irish leaders. I interviewed Davitt, Parnell, Dillon, O'Kelly, and Joseph Cowen, Member of Parliament for Newcastle-on-Tyne, at once. There was a peculiar and sad expression on Davitt's face that told me his answer before I put the question. 'I am horrified beyond expression at the news,' said he. 'I consider the murderer a deadly traitor to the Land League in the hour of our brightest promise: The evident purpose of the crime is to destroy the power of the Gladstone party, and to baffle the feeling of English people, so as to prevent the policy of concession and give fresh reign to lawlessness. For the first time in my life I have a feeling of despair for Ireland. Being in utter ignorance of what has been passing in the world, having seen no paper in fifteen months, I had intended to make no declaration on political matters for at least a few days, until I had got hold of the ends of the situation; but now I shall at once exert all my influence against these outrages. The shock bewilders me!'

Dillon, who was pale and in a deeply agitated state of mind—a condition that must tell on him physically, for his imprisonment has left a lasting effect—expressed horror and dismay at the crime, which would, he said, 'be most disastrous to the masses of the Irish people, who had no part in it.' He intensely deplored the deed.

"O'Kelly, M.P., repeated the expressions of Dillon's nearly word for word.

"Joseph Cowen said: 'This is like shooting down and bayoneting little boys' in Ballina, County Mayo, yesterday (Saturday), by the Constabulary for parading with their hand in honor of Michael Davitt's release, an event that would have ended in terrible bloodshed, but for ex-Suspect Murphy's advice to the people. It is evidence of the wickedness of the coercion folly, and the bitter feelings aroused ought to be proof of the necessity of abandoning that policy. I hope Mr. Gladstone will be strong enough to treat this terrible event as a proof of the depth of the disease and as a terrible example of the necessity of pursuing the policy of releasing Suspects, stopping evictions, and restoring the reign of normal law. But I fear this event will have a strong personal effect in the Cabinet. Lord Cavendish was the loved protege of Gladstone and brother of the strongest member of the Government. It will probably be impossible for the Government to continue a coalition if one may be formed; but in the present Parliament no Ministry except Gladstone's Ministry can last.'

"I found Parnell utterly depressed and disheartened, and his manner entirely changed from the usual one of unaffected calmness. He feels it most keenly, and in answer to my inquiry said: 'I consider this the most abominable, atrocious and wanton crime that ever disgraced the animals of Ireland, or any other country. I have written a letter to Justin McCarthy, expressing the belief that if the Government reversed their policy of coercion and released Davitt, put an end to the brutalities of magistrates and stopped the wholesale eviction of people unable to pay rents, outrages would cease and the country return to peace, order, and constitutional agitation.' This letter was shown Gladstone, who, without asking any pledge, promise, or condition, withdrew Forster in the Cabinet, liberated Members of Parliament, Davitt and a number of other suspects, and sent to Ireland his personal friend to carry out the policy of conciliation. You may say I should consider it a national and personal disgrace, under the circumstances, were an Irishman of the Land League or national affiliation connected with the deed."

Mr. Ford, in his own name, and on behalf of 1,000 branches of the Land League in the United States, whom he represents, joins Parnell and Davitt in absence of the crime perpetrated in Phoenix Park. Mr. Parnell is satisfied the deed is not the work of any friend of the Land League, nor does he believe any Irish organization is responsible for it. The whole thing is wrapped in thick mystery. Assuredly an enemy has done this. Nevertheless the effect of the act for the present operates to the prejudice of the good name of Irishmen.

LONDON, May 8th. One universal wish prevails—that the assassin may be arrested. The police are completely at fault. They have not even a good theory as to the crime. A gentleman who was present states that Saturday afternoon, when the Vice-Regal procession arrived at the Castle-yard, a man went forward to Cavendish's carriage and asked if the Chief Secretary was there. His Lordship raised his hat and said—"I am Lord Frederick Cavendish." The man did not reply, but simply looked earnestly at the Chief Secretary and then walked into the crowd.

London society, beginning with the Queen, who sent a telegram of condolence, has made demonstrations of sympathy as remarkable as that which occurred on the death of President Garfield.

Many columns of the morning papers are filled with the names of those who called to express sympathy with the relatives of Lord Frederick. The remains of Lord Frederick will be conveyed to England on Tuesday and interred at Chatsworth on Wednesday.

In all the churches in Dublin yesterday the ministers, with scarcely an exception, deplored the outrage, and uttered the severest denunciations against the murderers. At masses, prayers were offered up for the dead.

The Standard says it believes the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland will be offered to, and accepted by, Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade. It says Mr. Forster has offered his services to Gladstone, if required. The Standard adds: Burke, being an Irishman, and a Roman Catholic, one would have thought these circumstances would have disarmed hostility in his case.

The Times says: It is imperatively necessary that Gladstone should prove to England, without an hour's delay, that he has at length come to understand the true nature of the Irish difficulties. No attempt made to explain the murders as an accidental outbreak, or as the last, hopeless effort of organized disaffection, will avail with those who advocate Forster's measure as indispensable to the restoration of order.

An immense crowd gathered in Downing street on Sunday night to witness the assembly of the Cabinet Council. All the ministers were dressed in mourning.

There was a slight demonstration of sympathy for Forster as he was recognized in the neighborhood of Downing Street after the Cabinet Council.

At one time quite a crowd gathered in front of Gladstone's house, as if expecting a demon-

stration. The house remained closed and the doors were guarded by police, who dispersed the crowd. Gladstone went to communicate with Lord Hartington. The latter afterwards started for Chatsworth, and not for Ireland, as before reported.

A meeting of the whole Conservative party is called for to-day, when resolutions will be proposed similar to those adopted at Sunday's meeting.

After the latter meeting, Sir Stafford Northcote had an interview with Gladstone, and doubtless conferred with him in regard to the decisions of the Cabinet with a view to the mutual support of the Government.

A reward will be offered without delay for the apprehension of the assassins.

Colonel George E. Hillery had a long interview with Gladstone, and subsequently returned to Ireland. He is Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, with head-quarters at Dublin Castle.

Telegrams from provincial towns of the United Kingdom and Ireland state that the news of the crime is causing consternation and a thrill of horror. It is believed it will lead to an early dissolution of Parliament.

Earl Spencer was heavily escorted whilst proceeding to the meeting of the Privy Council.

The Land League's opinion is that the deed was committed by some enemy of Parnell, as it would unquestionably destroy much of the kindly feeling previously existing. O'Kelly said the murder was very similar to the killing of Lincoln by Booth, and the fatal results will be much the same. He feared a terrible wave would sweep over England, and he did not know how to stem it.

A subscription list has been opened at the Mansion House for a reward for the apprehension of the murderers.

The Lord Mayor paid a visit of condolence to Earl Spencer.

Great regret is expressed at the continuance of bonfires in some of the streets of Dublin to celebrate the release of Davitt.

BOSTON, May 7th. The British Government will pay a large reward through the British Consul-General at this city, to any one in America furnishing a clue to the murderers of Cavendish and Burke.

"O'Kelly, M.P., repeated the expressions of Dillon's nearly word for word.

"Joseph Cowen said: 'This is like shooting down and bayoneting little boys' in Ballina, County Mayo, yesterday (Saturday), by the Constabulary for parading with their hand in honor of Michael Davitt's release, an event that would have been the best after all. At the Reform Club (head-quarters of the Liberals), a large crowd was present afternoon and evening, and the whole place seemed in consternation. No one seemed to have any plans for the future. Charles, son of Mr. Forster, said the feeling of wrath in the Liberal party had not sufficiently cleared to permit the formation of any definite designs, or even an attempt to comprehend the extent of the calamity.'

NEW YORK, May 8th.

The *Herald's* dispatches say: The assassinations have put a new and graver aspect upon the relations between England and Ireland. It seems probable that it will lead to a dissolution of the Government and the proclamation of martial law in Ireland. Another return of a Liberal majority to Parliament would probably make Forster Premier. This stock is very high to-night, and it is generally conceded his policy, unhampered, would have been the best after all. At the Reform Club (head-quarters of the Liberals), a large crowd was present afternoon and evening, and the whole place seemed in consternation. No one seemed to have any plans for the future. Charles, son of Mr. Forster, said the feeling of wrath in the Liberal party had not sufficiently cleared to permit the formation of any definite designs, or even an attempt to comprehend the extent of the calamity.

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NEW YORK, May 8th.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, preaching last night on the murders in Ireland, said the act was but trying to change the destinies of nations by the pistol and the dagger. It was a bloody murder, but the work was not that of the Irish people or even of any Irish party, and appeared to be the burst of the blind, unreasonable fury of a few against the Government. They thought in stabbing the Chief Secretary they struck the very throne itself. Within the last few years the Irish have been right in much that they have done. The English are a great and grand and good people, but do not know how to govern a subject nation. In Ireland the working man must always be a land laborer. In the main the Irish patriot acted wisely. The murder of Lord Cavendish will tend to enraged all the people, and England will rock with indignation. We should not take sides, but judge sympathetically and wisely. After referring to Queen Victoria's affection for the American people, the speaker closed by paying a tribute to the Irish.

NEW YORK, May 8th.

O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish agitator, when asked last evening by a reporter to give his opinion on the causes and effects of the recent assassinations in Ireland, said:—"I have not a word to say on the matter. I cannot talk with you about it at all." When the reporter found him he was busy hunting up the pedigree of Cavendish's family in "Burke's Peerage."

ST. LOUIS, May 8th.

The following dispatch was sent to Mr. Gladstone:—

The first of every grade abhor the assassination of Lord Cavendish. Mr. Gladstone, their favorite, is one of the best men in their families. They regret it on their own account, and should be ushered in what had promised to be the most glorious epoch of your administration. The crime is on a parallel with the murder of President Lincoln in this country, while advocating the pacification of the South.

THOMAS O'REILLY, Chairman of Central Council, St. Louis Land League.

Mr. O'Reilly, who is a prominent physician, and one of the most influential Irishmen in the city, says the above dispatch is not only the expression of the sentiments of the Land Leaguers generally, but of all Irishmen whose opinions are worth anything. Conservatives and Radicals alike, he says, repudiate the act no matter by whom or from what motive it may have been committed.

PHOENIX, May 8th.

Patrick Crowe, notorious for flogging the recent scheme to blow up British ships by infernal machines, believes the assassinations of Saturday evening were due to the hatred for Burke, and that Cavendish was only killed as a matter of protection. Burke was the Under Secretary of the Government at the time of the Fenian troubles, and made himself thoroughly obnoxious to the Fenians, and was the most malignant enemy of the Irish race, and detested by it most vigorously. He was lost sight of in the recent troubles, but had been denounced as bitterly as Forster was. The Fenians (not the Land Leaguers) had killed him. It was understood that he would try to crush out the secret societies, which are the strength of Ireland. England is afraid of assassination, and it might eventually drive Gladstone from power. The assassins must be men of great nerve. As for himself, the dynamite hero, he would like to see several hundred of the Government officers killed. He would like to see things in Ireland so hot that none of them would dare stay there.

CHICAGO, May 8th.

Reports from many of the leading cities in this country speak of meetings of the Land League, which, without exception, passed resolutions of abhorrence and execration at the assassination of Cavendish and Burke. The leading editorials, generally, are to the effect that the deed was a very severe blow to Ireland's cause.

LONDON, May 8th.

The murders of the new Irish Secretary and Under Secretary have caused great sensation in political and diplomatic circles. The belief is spreading that the United Kingdom is approaching great changes.

The situation in England and in Ireland is compared to that of Austria and Hungary in 1848.

MADRID, May 8th.

The Press express horror at the Irish assassinations, and also surprise at Gladstone's remaining in office after the failure of his Irish policy. Ramírez de Cervantes thinks Gladstone will conform to that of Austria and Hungary in 1848.

At one time quite a crowd gathered in front of Gladstone's house, as if expecting a demon-

stration. The idea of those who demand severer measures toward Ireland.

BERLIN, May 8th.

The Post says Gladstone's policy bears bitter fruit.

The Courier asks if this is the expression of gratitude for Parnell's release, and adds: "The Gladstone Ministry must recognize that its first duty is to suppress Irish nihilism."

The *National Zeitung* declares, it would greatly be deplored if the assassinations cause the overthrow of the Ministry.

PARIS, May 8th.

The *National*, in an article on the Dublin assassination, expresses sorrow and sympathy with Gladstone.

Gambetta's organ says:—It will be difficult for Gladstone to maintain his policy of conciliation toward a party resorting to the dagger and the revolver as an argument.

THEATRE.

A THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT WILL BE GIVEN BY THE OFFICERS OF THE BUFFS,

To-day's Advertisements.

GARRISON THEATRE. SATURDAY AND MONDAY NEXT, THE 17TH AND 19TH JUNE, 1882.

SEATS—\$1,50 CENTS AND 20 CENTS RESPECTIVELY

TO COMMENCE AT NINE P.M.

HONGKONG, 14TH JUNE, 1882. [424]

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA FOOCHOW.

(CALLING AT PORT DAWSON AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND TAKING THROUGH CARGO TO NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA,

FIJI, &c. &c.)

THE EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S CHARTERED STEAMER "EALING,"

CAPTAIN SALMON, WILL BE DESPATCHED AS ABOVE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST JUNE, AT 4 P.M.

PARCELS CANNOT BE RECEIVED AFTER NOON ON THE 20TH INST., AT OUR OFFICE.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, APPLY TO

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS.

HONGKONG, 13TH JUNE, 1882. [423]

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

THE M. STEAMER "SINDU," WITH THE NEXT FRENCH MAIL, LEFT SINGAPORE AT 10 P.M. ON THE 13TH INSTANT, AND IS DUE HERE ON THE MORNING OF THE 16TH.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

THE STEAMER "GRANFALOCK" LEFT SINGAPORE ON THE 7TH INSTANT, AND MAY BE EXPECTED HERE ON THE 14TH.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES" BY PERCY RUSSELL. THIS ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET ON Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & CO., LONDON. [421]

To-day's Advertisements.

IN THE BANKRUPTCY OF LYALL, STILL & CO.

A DIVIDEND MEETING of the above Estate will be held by and before the Undersigned at his Office, Supreme Court, on THURSDAY, the 22ND INSTANT, AT 11 A.M.

EDWARD J. ACKROYD, Registrar.

HONGKONG, 14TH JUNE, 1882. [425]

IN THE BANKRUPTCY OF EE HOP.

A DIVIDEND MEETING of the above Estate will be held by and before the Undersigned at his Office, Supreme Court, on FRIDAY, the 23RD INSTANT, AT 2 P.M.

EDWARD J. ACKROYD, Registrar.

HONGKONG, 14TH JUNE, 1882. [426]

IN THE BANKRUPTCY OF VAUCHER & CO.

A DIVIDEND MEETING of the above Estate will be held by and before the Undersigned at his Office, Supreme Court, on FRIDAY, the 23RD INSTANT, AT 2 P.M.

EDWARD J. ACKROYD, Registrar.

HONGKONG, 14TH JUNE, 1882. [427]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, THE 22ND DAY OF JUNE, 1882, AT TWO P.M., AT THE "UNITED CLUB," NO. 15, STATION STREET—(OWING TO THE EXPIRY OF THE LEASE).

THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF THE ABOVE CLUB.

ALSO, A THURSTON'S BILLI

